The Sun.

As It Stands in Cuba. No one can ever forecast the plans of the Cuban revolutionists. It has been a war of surprises on the revolutionary side; and this has been the chief cause of complaint on the part of Spain. The patriots had just been 'caged" in the east when they turned up in the west; when they had been asked to stay in the Spanish triangle, they broke two sides of it; when they seemed to be "encompassed' last week, it was only seeming; when warned against approaching Havana, they advanced till within sight of it; when they got up to the impassable trocha, they passed it; when infantry was sent out to meet them, they fought on horseback; whenever we have got news that they were crushed, we saw them charging upon Spain; nearly every time the Spaniards have told of their defeat, they have borne upon their arms the trophics of success. All along, the campaign of the Cubans has been one of incidents not anticipated by Spain, and not foreseen by military critics in this free country. We have no knowledge of GOMEZ's plans

at this time. He is yet operating in the vicinity of Havana, where he has stayed since the beginning of the year. It would seem that there is little for him to do in the eastern half of the island, which is held by the patriot garrisons. There is nothing more to be done in the province lying west of Havana, where the patriot campaign has been successfully ended. We cannot form any opinion as to his purpose in manceuvring between Havana and Matanzas. It can hardly be that he expects to capture Havana, or to wear the Spanish troops by these often-reported fights with them. Possibly it may be his design to keep WEYLER engaged near the capital in order to prevent him from recovering lost territory in the east, and from ravaging it or destroying its people. The Spanish army must be kept well in hand so long as GOMEZ menaces Havana; and the greater part of Cuba is protected against Spain as long as that menace is maintained. We have not a doubt that GOMEZ would make an assault upon Havana if he could procure artillery and had a full supply of small arms; but he has been unable to capture the necessary cannon from Spain, and our Government has made it impossible for him to get any from this country. He has had to use rude weapons all through the war.

In a very few weeks, WEYLER's army will be laid up for the summer, while the revolutionists will doubtless be as active in the rainy season as they were in that of last year. Perhaps GOMEZ may seize the opportunity for capturing a scaport somewhere. It has been rattled in our ears that the patriots do not hold any seaport; and it is not far from true. Santiago is a good one, though unhealthy; and the seizure of a few of the forts there would render it safe against the Spanish navy. Gomez may have had several thoughts since he heard of the Spanish taunt that the revolution was destitute of a seaport, and since Matanzas and Havana are yet beyond his reach.

The main thing to be said about the Cuban revolution as it stands at this time in March is that it yet holds the field, presents an unbroken front to the enemy, is aflame with the spirit of liberty, fights more successfully than ever, controls the greater part of the territory of Cuba, has a good prospect of success, and possesses an unshaken faith that it will win in this death struggle against the cruel power of Spain.

The Lines Drawn To-day at Ottawa. The second reading of the Remedial bill intended to assure to Roman Catholics in Manitoba separate State-aided schools, will be reached to-day in the Dominion House of Commons. What will the issue be? It is understood that, with two exceptions, all the Liberals from the province of Quebec, headed by Mr. LAURIER, will oppose the measure, and that, under the lead of Mr. DALTON McCARTHY, many members from Ontario, who usually support the present Conservative Government, will now be arrayed against it.

Since this controversy started, nearly six years ago, we have referred to it from time to time, but it may be well to recall briefly the chief phases of it, now that it has come to a head. When, in 1870, Manitoba became one of the provinces of the confederation, it was under a provision, inserted in the British North America act and reaffirmed in the Manitoba act, that minorities should retain all the educational rights and privileges possessed by them at the date of admission to the Dominion. At that time the Protestant and the Catholic inhabitants of Manitoba were about equal in number, and the proceeds of the money raised by taxation for educational purposes was divided equally between them. This equal division was continued until the spring of 1890, when, the Protestants having become greatly preponderant, an act was passed by the provincial Legislature, establishing public nonsectarian schools, withholding any share of the public money from schools that did not cease to be Catholic, and forbidding Catholics even to tax themselves for the sake of maintaining separate schools. The Catholics, thus deprived of privileges which they had enjoyed before entering the confederation, and for twenty years afterward, requested the courts to declare the legislation invalid. The court of the first instance said that the act complained of was good, The Superior Court took the same view. The Supreme Court of the Dominion held that the act was bad and ultra vires. A final appeal was taken to the judicial committee of the British Privy Council, which pronounced the act within the competence of the provincial Legislature. So far, then, the Protestants were victorious.

But the Catholics had yet another shot in their locker. Admitting that the School act was within the competence of the Manitoba Legislature, they maintained that the charter of the province gave them the right of appeal to the Governor-General in Council from any act affecting the rights and privileges of Catholics in the matter of education. A petition was accordingly signed by upward of 4,000 Catholics and forwarded to Ottawa. The Government doubted its jurisdiction, and referred the question to the Supreme Court of the Dominion, which, by the votes of three Judges out of five, advised that the Dominion Government had no jurisdiction and could not interfere. Again Council, which declared that the Dominton Government had ample jurisdiction, and must entertain the petition of the Catholics of Manitoba. This time the Protestants seemed to be decisively beaten, yet up to the present moment their opponents have failed to obtain any substantial fruits of victory.

In pursuance of the judgment delivered

General in Council issued, in July, 1894, an order inviting the Manitoba Legislature to take speedy measures to redress the griev ances of the Catholic minority of the prov ince in the matter of education. The Manitoba Legislature having declined to comply with this request, the Governor-Gen eral, after hearing counsel on both sides issued, in March, 1895, an order in council generally known as the Remedial Order whereby it was adjudged that certain acts passed by the Manitoba Legislature' in May, 1870, had deprived the Catholics in that province of educa tional rights to which they were entitled, and the Legislature was directed to restore the said rights by statute. The provincial Legislature refused to carry this order into effect. The refusal having given the Dominion Parliament jurisdiction of the matter, it only remained to pass a remedial bill at Ottawa. But now the Dominion Government hesitated, not wishing to offend its Protestant supporters in the great province of Ontario. Owing to this hesitation, three Catholic members of the Ministry resigned, but two of them subsequently returned on the understanding that the Government would introduce a remedial bill in January, 1896, provided the Manitoba Legislature did not redress the grievances of the Catho-

lics in the mean time. The provincial Legislature remained ob durate, and accordingly the Dominion Government kept its promise by introducing a measure which, while it falls considerably short of giving the Manitoba Catholics all they had hoped for, has on considerations of expediency been sanctioned by the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the province of Quebec. The leader of the Liberals, Mr. LAURIER. has been urged by distinguished prelates, though thus far ineffectually, to support the bill.

This is an outline of the long dispute over the Manitoba school question, which in its present stage may wreck the Conservative Government of the Dominion to-day Even if the second reading of the Remedial bill should be carried, the opponents of the measure may by dilatory tactics prevent its final passage before April 25, on which day the present Parliament will expire by limitation. Thus in any event the school question is likely to be the pivot on which the approaching general election will turn.

Theodore Roosevelt to College Men.

A little honest indignation lends additional vigor to THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S remarkable article on the Monroe Doctrine in the March number of the Bachelor of Arts. He has no doubt chosen that ably conducted magazine as the vehicle of his remarks for the reason that it reaches a numerous body of college graduates and undergraduates who have recently been instructed from more than one seat of learning that it is in bad form for educated men to be too distinctly and frankly American in their ideas and utterances. So Mr. ROOSEVELT not only discusses the Monroe Doctrine itself, in relation to the Venezuela question, but he also lays down some general principles of great value concerning the metaphysics of patriotism and the deplorable results of intellectual overrefinement. His performance of this duty, we may say, leaves nothing to be desired. His article in the Bachclor of Arts will go far to counteract the evil effects of the false teachings of those college professors and Presidents in whom, as he puts it, "education seems to have destroyed the strong, virile virtues, and especially the spirit of Americanism."

Mr. Roosevelt presents squarely the ab solute truth about the Monroe Doctrine. It is based on national self-interest. Even if it had never been enunciated by President MONROE or any other statesman of the past, it would be necessary forthwith to create The opinions of lawyers concerning it are not especially significant, for the Monroe Doctrine is not a question of law, but of policy. Nobody cares, Mr. ROOSEVELT remarks, whether it is or is not recognized as a principle of international law, any more than any one cares whether the Declaration of Independence and Washing-TON'S Farewell Address are so recognized. The doctrine is briefly de fined as forbidding European encroach ment on American soil, but it is not desir able to define it so rigidly as to prevent our taking into account the varying aspects of national interest in varying cases. But no European State is to be allowed to aggrandize itself on American soil at the expense of any American State. Furthermore, no transfer of an American colony from one European State to another is to be permitted, if, in the judgment of the United States, such transfer would be hostile to our

own interests." In our past experience the principles which underlie the Monroe Doctrine have been asserted against Russia, against Spain. and twice against France. It has now become necessary to assert them in the case of England, which claims, against Venezuela's protest, a territory about as extensive as the whole kingdom of Italy. Great Britain refused to refer her claim to arbitration. All that remained for the United States to do was what our Government actually did; that is, to undertake to ascer tain the facts. If England is right, well and good; if she is wrong, "we most certainly ought not to permit her to profit, at Venezuela's expense, by her own wrongdoing." "Our Government, of course," he continues, " cannot, if it wishes to remain true to the traditions of the Monroe Doctrine, submit to the acquisition by England of such an enormous tract of territory, and it must therefore find out whether the English claims are or are not well founded." The only danger of war, in Mr. ROOSEVELT's opinion, comes from the action of the selfish and timid men on this side of the water " who are attempting to persuade Lord SALISBURY that the American people will back down if he presses them." If they succeed they will do the greatest damage possible to both countries, for they will render war, at some time in

the future, almost inevitable. Mr. ROOSEVELT comes out as strong and bracing as a northwest wind when he turns to the consideration of the attitude of the

un-Americans among us: "A certain limited number of persons are fond of decrying patriotism as a selfish virtue, and strive with all their feeble might to inculcate in its place a kind of milk and water cosmopolitanism. Thes good people are never men of robust character or in posing personality, and the plea itself is not ages' distant future, patriotism, like the habit of monogamous marriage, will become a needless and obsolete virtue; but just at present the man wh quite as noxious a member of society as the man who loves other women as much as he loves his wife."

an appeal was taken to the British Privy | Other incidental remarks of the writer failed of nomination through the concen-

have epigrammatic force and directness. We quote a few of them:

"Love of country is an elemental virtue, like love of "Love of country is an elemental virtue, like love of home, or like honesty or courage,"

"The useful member of a community is the man who first and forement attends to his own rights and duties, and who thereby becomes better fitted to do his share in the common duties of all. The useful sember of the brotherhood of nations is that nation which is most thoroughly saturated with the national idea, and which realizes most fully its rights as a naby the British Privy Council, the Governortion and its duties to its own citizens.

"Every educated man who puts almself out of touch with the current of American thought, and who on conspicuous occasions assumes an attitude hostile to the interest of America, is doing what he can to veaken the influence of educated men in American

"It is an admirable thing to possess refinement and paid for at the cost of the rugged fighting qualities which make a man able to do a man's work in the world, and which make his heart beat with that love of country which is shown not only in readiness to try to make her civic life better, but also to stand up nanfully for her when her honor and influence are at stake in a dispute with a foreign power."

This last idea is presented effectively by Mr. ROOSEVELT over and over again :

"The educated man must not be misled by the meers of those who always write 'patriotism' be

tween inverted commas."
"Timidity, sometimes, is peculiarly developed among educated men whose education has tended to make them over-cultivated and over-sensitive to oreign opinion. They are generally men who under value the great fighting qualities, without which no nation can ever rise to the first rank." "When a question of national honor, or of national

right or wrong, is at stake, no question of financial in terest should be considered for a moment." Education should intensify patriotism, and patriotism must not only be shown by striving to do good to the country from within, but by readiness to uphold its interests and honor, at any cost, when

menaced from without. "There is a general and very unwholesome tandene among certain educated people to lose the power of ioing efficient work as they acquire refinement. The man who forgets that a real education must includ the cultivation of the fighting virtues, is sure to mani-fest this tendency to inefficiency. It is exhibited on a national scale by the educated men who take the

anti-American side of International questions "The anemic man of refinement and cultivation whose intellect has been educated at the expense of his character, and who shrinks from all those strug gles through which alone the world moves on to gre ness, is inclined to consider any expression of the Monroe Doctrine as truculent and ill-advised."

All this needed to be said, and it is well that it has been said so plainly and so vigorously by one who is universally respected not only as a man of education and refine ment, but also as a man of action, possessed of the fighting qualities. Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT's contempt for those who are trying to degrade the nation and to make us ashamed of the name of America, has inspired him to summon his fellow alumni of Harvard, and the alumni of the sister institutions of learning, to this timely and patriotic indignation meeting. Those who read his stirring appeal, which comes straight from a heart full of blood and honest purpose, will share his relief at remembering that "the leaders on the side of manliness and of love of country are also college graduates."

It is more college graduates of the Roose VELT type, and fewer of the type moulded by GODKIN and his imitators, that the country needs first of all things.

A Buckeye Flood. The Republican National Convention at St. Louis in June will contain 909 delegates, including in this number 15 from the Territories. Alaska and the Indian Territory will have, in accordance with a custom which has no sound political support, representation in the choice of the Presidential andidate, though the majority of the inhabitants of both Territories are not only not citizens of any State, but are not citizens of the United States. Of the population of Alaska, 73 per cent., and of the population of the Indian Territory, 93 per cent., are made up of what the Constitution (Sec.

tion 3, Article I.) calls "Indians not taxed." There have been elected, to date, 130 delegates. Of these 70, a clear majority, have either been instructed to vote for WILLIAM MCKINLEY of Ohio, or have declared for him. as the Republican Presidential candidate; and the other 60 delegates are distributed in their preferences among the other candidates, or are non-committal in respect of their intentions. This visible and unexpected lead of the Ohio man in the preliminary struggle is, to some extent, a surrise to the friends of the dates; and, as some of the Buckeye statesmen declare, it may foreshadow a general movement among the Republican voters. The fact is undeniable that Major MCKINLEY has developed an unusually strong following in localities remote from the Ohio storm centre, and it is this, perhaps, which gives ground for apprehension among some statesmen who are not friendly

to him In Democratic Conventions the affirms tive vote of two-thirds of the delegates is necessary to insure the nomination of a candidate; but in Republican National Conventions the majority rules, and the aspirant who can get one vote more than half of the total number, becomes the nominee. This s theoretically favorable to candidates largely in the lead, though in practical operation the candidates in the lead in Republican Conventions have usually been de feated under the majority rule, while the candidates in the lead in Democratic Conventions have usually been nominated, despite the two-thirds exaction.

Entirely apart from the proverbial good luck which attends men born in the State of Ohio, Major McKinley has many singular advantages in the contest for the nomination. Of the indisputable reaction toward a high standard of import duties, he is the chief political beneficiary. Again, he has the aid in his canvass of some skilled and astute politicians, particularly in the region of the Southwest, FILLEY in Missourl, CLAYTON in Arkansas, and WARMOTH in Louisiana. The manufacturing interests, so called, which are important in many decisive States of the West and South, are for the Ohio candidate; and he enjoys, too, another benefit which competent and impartial observers will not underrate: while he is not regarded more favorably than other Republican candidates, by the free silver men who predominate in the Republican party in the extreme West, they offer on geographical grounds less resistance to him than they do to candidates from the Eastern States. The relation between the extreme and radical Republican protectionists and the ardent and pronounced Repub lican free silverites has been shown in the Senate to be intimate; and it is for this reason that McKINLEY seems now to be as strongly favored in the Dakotas as in Nebraska and in Montana as in western Penn-

sylvania. Superficial observation of the Presidential prospects of candidates made three months in advance of the nomination, is sometimes misleading; for early success in the favor of the delegates first chosen entails, very often, a lead for the favorite which induces the friends of the other candidates to combine against him. The leading candidate in the Cincinnati Convention of 1876. Mr. BLAINE; the leading candidate in the Chicago Convention of 1880, Gen. GRANT, and the leading candidate in the Chicago Convention of 1888, Senator SHERMAN,

dates. But Mr. BLAINE, who led in 1884, and Gen. HARRISON, who led in 1892, were

stronger than any such combination. In New York there has been some inrease in the McKINLEY sentiment during the past week, and in Chautauqua county, a Republican stronghold, the McKINLEY men showed themselves to be in the majority at the primary elections of Saturday last. We quote from the Tribune:

"There has been a perceptible growth in the popu lar impression within the last few days that Gov-ernor McKinizy will enter the Republican National Convention at St. Louis with such powerful back-ing in the way of regularly elected delegates, whose redentials cannot be disputed, that it may be doubt ful if the combined strength of all the other Presider tial candidates can defeat the Ohio Sarotkon. 'Any thing to beat McKintky' seems to have become the slugan of the friends of REED, ALLISON, MORTON, QUAY, and others who have entered the lists."

Ransas and Ohio will choose to-day their delegates at large to the St. Louis Convention; Kansas 20 and Ohio 46, On Wednesday Iowa will be heard from, and the Republicans of New York will speak on March 24. They will convene at the Grand Central Palace and will send their candidates for Governor to the number of 71 to St. Louis to shout, to work, and to vote for LEVI P. MORTON of Ellersile. They will be unequivocally opposed, most of them, to any Ohio candidate. Ohio notions, or Ohio politics in the choice of the next President of the United States.

### The Aldermen To-day.

To-day again, we suppose, Alderman WINDOLPH will ask his colleagues in the Common Council to erect in this city a piece of statuary, in the face of objections such as have not before been recorded against any other monument hitherto proposed for New York.

First it was condemned by the strongest body of artists that ever sat in judgment here upon a question of public concern. In obedience to their advice, the Board of Park Commissioners declined to accept it, and the offer of it was withdrawn, thus virtually leaving the Park Commissioners upon record against it. Then a resolution to accept it, carelessly passed by the Board of Aldermen, was recalled in response to the indignant protest of the press. Next, a committee of the Aldermen was appointed, and they received the protests of the Sculpture Society and of the Fine Arts Federation. The effort by the Heine people to induce the Aldermen to override this authority has been denounced by the press with that rare unanimity which erases all lines of political division. The Tribune, the Times. the Press, the Recorder, the Mail and Express, the Commercial Advertiser, the Weekly Suburban, of the northern district, the Art Interchange, the Evening Post, Town Topics, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's Weekly, the Evening Telegram, and THE SUN have all spoken in opposition, with no commonplace energy. A number of the most prominent German

Americans here protest against it. The President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Mr. HENRY G. MARQUAND, with Mr. GEORGE B. Post, President of the Architectural League, and Mr. THOMAS W. WOOD, of our National Academy of Design, three gentlemen who constituted the old Board of Advisers upon sculpture to the Park Commissioners, have added their voice against it, feeling that the wanton overthrow of the artists calls for extraordinary

The majority of the committee appointed to consider the monument is opposed to its acceptance, the admirable report of the Chairman of that committee, Mr. OLCOTT, being enough to convince any true-hearted resident of New York that the monument is undesirable, apart from the judgment of

dissent.

All that the Heine people have to show to the Aldermen in their favor is summed up in the report of the minority member of the committee, Alderman GOODMAN, and the sum is calculated to make every one outside of the peculiar circle known as the Heine bund smile. The comparison of Alderman GOODMAN'S ambitious dicta with pertinent facts shows the whole basis of his report to is flimsy as the assertion that the mass of Germans here or anywhere could be unanimous for commemorating a man who had been a renegade from his country.

"The particular character of HEINE's writings leaves no question as to whether this city or any city in this land of liberty should erect a monument to his memory, says Mr. GOODMAN. "America, that great sty of liberty, inhabited by equality churls," wrote HEINE himself, to whom the idea of democracy was as unknown as the spirit of orthodox religion. HEINE was against his Government, but he despised with the contempt of an aristocrat the thought of men being equal.

Next Mr. GOODMAN marshals his authorities on art. They are naturally few and shadowy. First, there is " one gentleman of literary attainments" who thinks that the monument "excels anything ever erected in the city of New York." On a recent visit to Berlin the latter was "laughed at by everybody because he doubted its excellency. The Berlin correspondent of the New York Times, however, has written that "the rejection of the monument by our National Sculpture Society surprised no one in Berlin," and that " the model of the monument exhibited there at the Art Exhibition produced a weak impression."

BEGAS, a Berlin sculptor, is reported as saying that this fountain is as good as one of his own. Prof. PIETSCH, one of DISRAELI'S fraternity of those who have "failed in literature and in art," a would-be painter who is now the art critic of the l'ossische-Zeitung, approves the monument; and so does Prof. Kips, director of the Berlin percelain factory. Mr. Goodman also mentions some "opinions of Berlin art critics." All of those gentlemen doubtless would agree that the Town Hall of Nuremberg would make an excellent model for a new City Hall for the city of New York, the chief metropolis of a country which, if it has not yet evolved a national style of architecture, hopes for one.

Because an individual criticism of the monument described it as rococo, the result, doubtless, of Prof. HERTER's training in a porcelain factory, Mr. Goodman says that the "objections are based mainly on the class of work rather than against its general artistic merits." Of course, this is nonsense. The report of the Sculpture Society, which he says "emphasizes its disapproval against monuments of this class." said nothing about rococo, and the class condemned is shown plainly by this same report not to be the rococo class, but simply the inferior class. Then Mr. Goop-MAN exhibits "a correspondent of one of our city papers," and "an eminent citizen of international fame," meaning by

ment into New York after the application for its admission was regularly denied. Mr. GOODMAN asserts by way of advocacy

the latter, doubtless, the Hon. CARL

SCHURZ, whose delicacy and self-respect, we

are happy to say, have prevented him from

joining in the struggle to force the monu-

tration of their opponents on outside candi- that the monument is "not unchaste beyond all question," although he confesse that he has "looked upon the mermaids with much doubt." Upon this point he is ready to subordinate his own opinions, and to sacrifice the feelings of everybody else. Like the outside petition obtained for the fountain, Mr. GOODMAN thinks that the gentlemen offering it ought to be humored, because they are respectable. He fails to state that these same gentlemen have sworn to "force" (aufzwingen) the thing upon

this city. Then Mr. GOODMAN thinks well to hedge little on the art side. "If the fountain were to be placed in an Art Museum," says he, "it might be justly contended that all elements of art should be studied most technically." But since it is to be exposed publicly, and to be seen by many more people than go to museums, its artistic character need not be so carefully considered.

Again, "if the fountain were not under process of completion, and designs and drawings were submitted for approval, then it would be right and proper to insist on plans about which there would be no difference of opinion among artists." Inasmuch as the fountain is as good as made, contracted for by its promoters, and partly paid for by them and their deluded subscribers, why, we had better let it in. Don't think of art, but think of the fountain people, and give them of our public land to make their pockets whole.

As a monument is "intended to preserve the remembrance of a person, it complies with that purpose whether of artistic merit or not." Therefore, "it is not right that this monument be refused, though there are honest differences of opinion as to the degree of its artistic merit."

"If respectfully petitioned to allow the use for legitimate purposes of public streets, avenues, and highways under our jurisdiction," says Mr. Goodman, "it is our duty to act." The Common Council is besought to give a place to an objectionable memorial, as an exercise of its power.

If a city could be exhibited as the toy of a little clique boasting a political pull, it would be New York, after the HEINE importunities and the above marvels of reasoning had conquered the Board of Aldermen. If after ventilation of all the facts connected with this remarkable episode, the Aldermen still prefer to give the HEINE crusaders what they ask for at the public expense, they must not complain if they are then looked upon by the community at large as deserving of contempt instead of honor; and for acts of this sort the name of the Common Council cannot shield the individual Alderman. That body will be made as low in the public estimation as its members choose to make it. How about keeping it on the level claimed for it by its

#### Ballington Booth and His Sister.

Mr. BALLINGTON BOOTH said at Cooper Union last Sunday evening that the new religious movement of which he and Mrs. BOOTH will be the leaders, is not to be run in competition with the Salvation Army, but as a sort of supplement to it. That may be their present intention, but if this American undertaking is as successful as it now promises to be, there is good reason to expect that it will eventually supersede the English Army in the public interest and support.

Miss Eva Booth, who came from London to displace her brother BALLINGTON in the command of the Salvation Army, is now on a tour through the West for the purpose of preventing her forces from going over to him; and on the same evening she made an impassioned appeal at Buffalo which indicated how great is her fear of such a disastrous revolt. Immediately before leaving New York she had issued a carefully prepared manifesto, in which she described Ballington and his wife as wicked dissemblers and downright liars. In this Buffalo speech she showed that she had become conscious of her mistake in making such a revelation of malignity. She had discovered that she had horrified all decent people by such unnatural treatment of of herself at Buffalo "as a sister of your late Commander, with the strong love of sisterhood still burning in my bosom." She said also that consequently she was restrained "from speaking one word on this painful subject, except those I could breathe in the breath of prayer when I kneel down at my Master's feet." In her published manifesto she spoke of her previous disposition to argue the case in that way, saying that she invited Ballington and his wife to join in prayer with her and her Canadian brother HERBERT at the time she came to drive them out of office; but that they refused to accept the invitation. They seem to have been suspicious of Eva's prayers, and apparently with good reason. At any rate, she persisted in her purpose of humiliating them, and then proceeded to curse them as liars. Probably they knew that if they had gone to the prayer meeting she would have prayed against them to the same effect, and thus put them in a position offering no chance for defence. Even now would her "breath of prayer" differ essentially from the breath of cursing breathed by herself shortly before she started on her Western campaign against BALLINGTON? It seems to be too soon to put implicit confidence in Eva's "strong love of sisterhood," or to be sure that her breath of prayer" would not be poisoned

by hate and malice. She is not likely to be successful in her efforts to prevent widespread disaffection in the Salvation Army. Of course, the nucleus of the force being a body of officers who are under pay, they would be likely to remain with her if they could not do equally well elsewhere; but, naturally, they will prefer similar places in Ballington BOOTH'S American Army if they can get them, for hereafter the English Army will not be favorably regarded here. The American Bootts will have the upper hand, and the English BOOTHS will retire

It is probable, therefore, that when the new movement is thoroughly organized and well under way, all the public sympathy and support formerly received by the Salvation Army, will go out to it, until at last the English Booths become convinced that further resistance to American sentiment s hopeless. The officers remaining with EVA BOOTH will find by experience that their British commissions furnish them with credentials not held in popular favor here.

Those Spanish students who cry loudly and often for the death of the "Yankees," and more particularly for that of two of them, de Sam" and "Brother JONATHAN," are advised that both of the persons named constitute but one Yankee, whose health at this time is unusually robust. If the Uncle were killed would be all over with his Brother, and the Yankees would be dead. There are not two representative Yankees; there is but one live Yankee, in whom the whole of Yankeedom is incarnate. How can a brother be his own uncle, or how can the uncle comprise the entire family? These questions are too much for us; but we are willing that they shall be debated

by the students of any Spanish university, that of Toledo, for example, where metaphysical subtleties are favored by the young, and where there is the strongest desire that SAM-JONATHAN, who has no progeny other than himself, shall die. We may further advise the sanguinary Spanish students that such names as Morgan of Alabama, Sherman of Ohlo, and Longe of Massachusetts are merely other names for JONATHAN-SAM. How is that We leave the Saragossa boys to tell. We merely lesire to throw a little light upon the peculia nature of our Brother-Uncle, which is manifestly misunderstood by the youthful Spaniards, who seek to give him his quietus and then re-

loice that he is defunct. We cannot get at it how Spain has ever heard the name of SAM JONATHAN Uncle Yankee, or thought he was three separate beings.

Is Congress wise !- New York Tribune. In some respects it is very wise; for instance in dealing with the Monroe doctrine and with

the Cuban question. But in dealing with the

### BISHOP SCHUMACHER OF ECUADOR Cause of His Persecution-His Work in

revenue and the money question it is unwise.

South America. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: MARY PET ons who are interested in the fate of Bishop Schumacher, Portovielo, Ecuador, have asked me to make the following statement in some of the leading papers in the country.

The numerous cablegrams which were published last year regarding the revolution in Ecuador have caused an entirely wrong impression of the facts and the situation in Equador and specially with regard to Bishop Schumacher, who never has taken any direct or indirect part in the battles and skirmishes fought by the constitutional troops against the foreign invaders, who, to the number of 800 to 1,000 men, persecuted the Bishop through the mountains on his march to Quito. He prevented bloodshed as often as he could, saving the lives of hundreds of his enemies who would have been executed by the troops. The Bishop was taken prisoner by the insurrectionists, but freed by the troops, who arrived just in time to prevent his being murdered. Nevertheless three of his priests were tortured and some Henedictine Sisters ill-treated and robbed of all their possessions.

Bishop Schumacher fled afterward to Tdynorres in Colombia, where he is still living, sustained by the charity of the people. The immediate causes of his persecution was a pastoral letter published by him at the commencement of the revolution, wherein he forbade his spiritual subjects to take part in a revolution which was not only adverse to religion, but also a deplorable drawback to the runterial progress of the country. who, to the number of 800 to 1,000 men, perse-

His former residence in Manabi is about to be seupled by Roberto Andrade, one of the mur-rers of the great Garcia Moreno and a certain Janón, who was an accomplice in the destruc-on of Colon (Aspinwall) by fire; these two men tion of Colon (Aspinwall) by fire; these two men are at present coverning the province of Manabi and will creet a college in the residence of Bishop Schumacher, where he has for many years directed personally a school of trades and arts for the poorer class of people. It is worth while to know that the residence was hull through the charitable contributions of the Catholics of Germany, France, and the United States. There were fifteen colleges in the province, all built by Bishon Schumacher; all but two have been stopped by the revolution.

These statements are made by one who for the past eight years until recently was a companion of Bishon Schumacher, and Lentreat von sincerely to publish these few lines in behalf of the truth and the honor of my prelate. It. Fig.

#### PREJUDICE AND FOLLY. Rapid Transit and the Underground Com-

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sic: The Rapid Tran-To the Entrop of the SES-SE: the happy tran-sit Commission, in their efforts to push their favorito underground road, seem to ignore all existing thes as not wishing to improve them for immediate use as rapid transit, by extensions of the Maninttan and New York Central lines the transit facility of these lines could be quickly and greatly increase t. By extending a third track on the Second avenue lie Chatham square to Harlem River, also on the Third avenue line from Grand street to Harlem liver, using the Second avenue line for through express service between points source of Chatham square to north of Harlem River, after which these trains to run as locals over the Harlem River branc's N. Y., N. H. and H. R. P. and suburban branch of Manhattan extending the latter to West Farms and Bedford Park tween Forty-second street and Woodlawn, but ha opposed any use of its tracks for rapid transit on a count of the density of travel between Forty second street and Mott Haven Junction. By removing the roof from the badly ventilated Fourth avenue tunnel its ventilation would be effectually remedied and probably room for two additional tracks would be ade, continuing these to the Harlem River, using the new four-track bridge to cross, then continuing north to Mott Haven Junction, where they could be discontinued, using the side tracks of the New York and Harlem Railroad to Woodlawn. Also, extending south from Fourth avenue tunnel, depressing these tracks below the Grand Central yards and staion, also under Park avenue, to Thirty fourth street. below which as a four-track viaduet road to Eighth people by such unnatural treatment of her own brother. Accordingly she spoke of herself at Buffalo "as a sister of west side by elevating the New York Central Thirtieth street branch's tracks and extending same south or

Tenth avenue as a four track elevated road to private property, to Hudson street, to West Broadway, to Dey or Cortlandt streets. Extending third track on Sixth avenue elevated road from Franklin street to Fife third screet and Sixth avenue, making Fifty-eighth street a branch line, extending from Fifty third street and Ninth avenue to Tenth avenue, fo Fifty seventh street, to Eleventh avenue and New York Centra tracks, using their tracks jointly to 120th street, thence by tunnel and private property to 12sth street, and Eighth avenue, joining the present Eighth avenue line, making it four tracks from 128th street to 155th street, connecting the cast and west side lines via 145th street to Fifth avenue, to 135th street, to private property, to 129th street and Third avenu extending from 145th street over the Harlem River, thence through various streets and private property to a point between Fortham and Jerome Park, joining the extension to Bedford Park of the Sut line. Also extending north on Tenth avenue from where the west side line would cross it near 12.55 street, to 181st street, to Eleventh avenue, to Kingsbridge road. Also connecting the Spayten and Port Morris Railroad with New York and Northern Railroad at Eighth avenue bridge. By these connections belt line trains could be operated between the Sixth and Third avenues, Second and Math avenues, and New York Central, Fourth avenue, and west side lines; also enabling residents of the extreme west side to reach the shopping districts via Sixth avenue, making terminal facilities for New York and Sorthern and New York, New Haven and Bartford Railroad, Harlem River line; also the present belt line of New York Central road via Spuyten Duyvil would be given better terminals. These suggestion would not interfere with the Fourth avenue traffic, or the freight line of the west side, as there additional tracks could be said. As to an agreement between these two companies to work together, that might

be the most difficult part of the plan; also letting the Rapid Transit Commission know of the fact. Rapid transit is needed at once. CHARLES A. S. FERGUSON, 44 Lispenard street. New York, March 4, 1866. Plans for improving the open air rapid transit of New York seem to be futile. The Rapid Transit Commission has become so infatuated with the scheme for a tunnel that they are en-

branch at the expense of another branch. Rational improvement of the elevated roads would make it impossible even for the Rapid Transit

gaged in promoting it in the manner of railroad

Presidents seeking to boom the stock of one

Commissioners to talk hopefully of the under-

Danger Signals for Cable Cars. TO THE ELITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The system of topping cable cars only at the next crossing, no maer when the bell is pulled, may do well enough ordinarily, but there should be some danger signal by which the driver could be induced to stop in an emer-

A day or two ago I saw a case at the corner of Lex-A day or two ago I saw a case at the corner of Lexington avenue and Seventy-minth street. A mantried
to jump on a down town car which was rushing past,
regardlessor his signals, as well as of those of a party of
the who wanted to get on beard, misced his fearing,
who drasged leaf a nlock through mud and slink,
who was the with one hand, fouring, very justly,
to let up the wasted with one hand, for ing, very justly,
to let up the season of the car still at full speed.
Meanwhite hand conductor and passengers had rung
the hell, but the motorman kept on at full speed, nor
versed.

However blameworths the passengers the property.

However blameworthy the passenger might have been in trying to beard a moving car ince so blameworthy either, for no car ever stops for a man, though they notally reliax speed; there could have been no charter (asset) man-shauditer against the company this man had been silled. But what do companies care for minelaughter?

New Youk, March 0.

Remembered Only the Circumstance.

"I suppose you know, Miss Clothilde, that I love you? Will you be noine?"
"But, my dear air, it was only the other day I gave

Oh, was it you who did that P

LIVE STOCK OF FARMERS.

errase in Value of \$758,000 000 Sine

1893 According to Official Reports, The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a statement regarding the number and value of domestic animals on the farms of the country, with tables showing the fuctuations in both numbers and values. These tables exhibit some remarkable changes. Here are some of the figures:

- Meloh bren and Other Cattle.

1895. 44,162,710 125,20,287 1,319,446,308 1395. 42,32,739 183,22,715 1,727,220,388

The first thing which strikes one in looking over these figures is the actual decrease in the numbers of each kind of farm animal.

Horses, it seems, have been losing in individual value ever since 1802. Mules have also lost in value, but not so greatly. On the other hand mileh cows, oxen, and other cattle have been growing in value, and sheep are worth a little more each than last year, white swins have about held their own in price. There is, however, a great difference since 1803 in the total values. At that time the farmers had \$2,483,506,681 worth of property in live stock. To-day the figures have shrunk to \$1,727,026,084, or a loss of \$7.58,580,507.

The loss in the value of the horse is ascribed to the introduction of trolley and cable lines in place of horse cars and to the bleyele. Heports say that the breeding of colts has been largely discontinued. The cause usually given for the decrease in the number of sheep in various loc littles is the low price of wool, but scarcity of feed and the depredations of dors and wild beasts are also frequently mentioned as helping to account for the loss. The wool term for 1805, sheered lattenessed and milest error for 1805, sheered lattenessed and milest error for 1805, sheered lattenessed and milest and wild beasts are also frequently mentioned as beloing to account for the loss. The wool crop for 1805, sheared, butchered, and pulled, is estimated at 309.748.000 neumbs, an increase of 11,309.016 pounds over the 1804 crop. The larger yield from a smaller num er of sheep is ascribed to the extreme cold of the winter of a year ago, forcing the sheep to grow a thicker coat.

### Rodton.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My attention has been called to a paragraph published in to-day's Sex which, indirectly and by innuendo, charges me with defrauding one Arthur Hornblow, described as "an author," out of certain rights to a play called "The Story of Redion, the Student." The appended clauses in the contract to which the aforesaid Arthur Hornblow, on the advice of his lawyer, attached his signature before the production of the play in question dispose of that person's claims effectually. Extracts from agreement made Aug. 28, 1895,

between Charles Henry Meltzer and Arthur Hornblow: between Charles Henry Meltzer and Arthur Horablow;

"Whereas, the party of the second part did heretofore suggest to the party of the first part, the idea of dramatizing Dostolewsky's novel, called under its translated name 'Crime and Punishment,' which drama the said party of the first part has written and completed, and has also called 'Crime and Punishment;' and "Whereas, the party of the first part is willing to pecuniarly recognize the services of the party of the second part nested whereas, the party of the second part hereto absolutely and entirely renounces all claims except as hereimafter provided fort pecuniary, literary, and otherwise, in and to the drama above referred to, and also any and all interest therein, by whatever name it is now or may be hereafter called or known; and "Whereas, the said party of the second part does hereby recognize and acknowledge the party of the first part as the sole author, oweer, and proprietor of the aforesaid drama, and entitled to all rights thereto, thereunder, and therein."

I am, sir, your very obedient servant, .
CHABLES HENRY MELTZER,
NEW YORK, March 9.

"Stunts," "Chores," and Other Words. To the Entroy of The Sex-Mr: I notice in your paper of March 6, 1866, your reporter makes use of the word "stunt" in describing the cat exhibition. peaking of Chimmle Fadden, he says: "He apparenty does stunts for exercise."

My question is: Ought the word stunts to be used in that sentence? Websier defines it: "A check in growth." I claim that the word "stent" ought to have been used. The meaning of stent is: "An allotted portion." "Stint," is allowade, but, as it has snother definition, I hold it to be adnecessing and confusing to use it. to dee it. I not it to be adherens if y and contains of There is another word which needs the attention of There is, viz. the word chare for "chore." In Engand the word chare is a negative used, in the United States of "Antony and Geopaira, I find autho by fortigues to the or chare.

ly such poor passion as the maid that milks. And does the meanest chares." The use of the word chores is also, I am told, justled by some of our standard authors, but I have not thand a work in when I can fluid.
Loss istance or will March of Robert W. Husts.

Prison Association and Bertillon System. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: The "Bertillon" system for the identification of eriminals is about to le introduced, and it is due to you as a frequent contributor to the Prison Association, and its friend and helper, to know that this has been done wholly helper, to know that into his been done wholly through the efforts of the Prison Association. It called the conference with the Prison Commission, sent the invitations, paid the expenses, and pushed the matter to its present status.

It is our intention mow to unite with the forces of the National Prison Association of the United States and with the prominent penelogists throughout the country, with the view of establishing a national bureau in Washington or some central point, where the records of all the prisoners may be kept with their identification measurements. We are presently to introduction of the "Bertillon" system.

W. M. F. ROESE, Corresponding Secretary.

135 East Fifteenth Street, March 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That ugly Irish fig. Patrick's Day," should be bissed by all patriotic rishmen, because it is an English selection from among the most unmusical of Irish airs, and is preamong the most unmusical of Irish airs, and is presented as a national anthem, with an intention that can easily be understood. According to the finel, no mean authority, certainly, the Irish anthem is "O'Dionnell Aboo." It is a bold and stirring piece of martial music, and the words are good. Let the tells revive it, and let us hear "Patrick's Day "no more. Remanage.

# Court Opened With Prayer.

From the Mobile Daily Register. St. Sternes s. Ala., March B. Clreuit Court convened here yesterday. Julge W. S. Anderson presiding. A novelty was sprung on the court as well as the crowded court room of citizens by a motion made by Col. Samuel B. Browne that the court be opened each day by reading a chapter from the libbe and prayer. Judge Anderson granted the motion, stating that he thought it a very appropriate service. Col. Browne volunteered to read the first chapter, which he did, choosing the first chapter of Peter. After the reading Solicitor Stewart Prooks was requested to end the prayer, and responded in an able petition Imporing bivine direction for the court and that justice might be done and the county benefited by the ession, closing with an earnest appeal for Divine lessings upon all present. The assembly room paid respectful attention to this novel feature of the

# standing during the prayer.

Their Footwarmer Exploded. From the Utica Morning Rivald. POTERNAM, March S. A very peculiar accident hap beued to Mr. and Nrs. H. L. Mattesen on one of the recent cold nights, and the cause of the accident is

unexplained Mr. and Mrs. Matteson were about to start for Parishville to attend a social entertainment, and, to keep ishville to attend a social entertainment, and, to keep them warm, had heaten a piece of. Poledam red sand-stone and placed it in the bottom of the sletch. Mr. Matteson had just assisted his wife irro the cutter and was adjusting the robes to make everything comfortable when a lond explosion occurred. The stone flew into a thousand pieces, tore its way through the side of the enter, and stress the barn several feet away. Mr. and Mrs. Matteson reciped injury, but suffered quite a severe shock. Upon investigating the bottom of the steigh several backen pieces of the stone and considerable and were found.

# Flowers Blossoming Amid the Snow.

A gentleman who took a picture walk out on the hills west of town Sunday says he found numerous bushes of the wild currant in blood, and that the con trast between the bracht red flavors and the snow-covered ground and busines was very striking and beautiful. On his way out he saw some parties anowballing on a lawn, and one of them was gath snow from among a bed of daffoddis and hyacinthe is